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Reports.

The French steamship *Labourdonnais* reports fine weather with fog at times; spoke British barque *Bokeby*, 60 miles Yokohama, bound in.

The British steamship *Cadiz* reports passed the P. & O. steamship *Nemes*, off the Tokshow Island, experienced light breezes from S.E. and thick foggy weather so far as Swatow, thence N.E. to Hongkong.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.
(Corrected to Date).

Vessels.	From.	Date.
Willy Pieterje,	Gravesend	Aug. 1
Lena,	Penarth	Oct. 25
Wolfhound,	Hamburg	Oct. 27
Pangolin,	Hamburg	Nov. 16
Sunshine, (s)	Clyde	Nov. 26
Minnehaha, (s)	Gravesend	Nov. 27
Hydra,	Hamburg	Dec. 3
Eastern Isles, (s)	Clyde	Dec. 8
Professor,	Penarth	Dec. 9
Martin,	Cardiff	Dec. 21
Burdekin,	Gravesend	Dec. 23
Falke,	Hamburg	Dec. 30
Adriana Petronella,	Rotterdam	Jan. 1
Helen Morris,	Liverpool	Jan. 5
Salvador,	Cardiff	Jan. 7
William Slowan,	Shields	Jan. 16
Dunmail,	Gravesend	Jan. 18
Hambolt,	Birmenhaven	Jan. 18
Mary Pridge,	Sunderland	Jan. 20
Frederick Tudor,	Cardiff	Jan. 22
Maidea Queen,	Gravesend	Jan. 29
Hopewell,	Gravesend	Jan. 29
Golden Age,	Cardiff	Feb. 7
Quinto,	Cardiff	Feb. 7
Fleet Green,	Gravesend	Feb. 9
Scawfell,	Gravesend	Feb. 9
Veronica,	Liverpool	Feb. 14
Claudius,	Cardiff	Feb. 16
Ringleader,	Cardiff	Feb. 21
Devaun,	Gravesend	Feb. 24
Deerhound,	Shields	Mch. 4
Wm. Frolings,	Gravesend	Mch. 6
Joseph Straker, (s)	Shields	Mch. 6
Lilnda,	Cardiff	Mch. 8

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—5,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—H. B. LEMANE, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—HONBLE. J. B. TAYLOR.
E. K. Belilios, Esq. — Julius Mosle, Esq.
W. H. Forbes, Esq. — Thomas Pike, Esq.
George F. Heisi, Esq. — Hahble. R. Rowett.
George A. Holland, Esq. — R. D. Sassoon, Esq.
A. Joost, Esq.

Managers:—
Hongkong—Victor Kresser, Esq., Chief Manager.
Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum
" 6 " 3 " " "
" 12 " 4 " " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
VICTOR KRESSER, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
tf 1063 Hongkong, 1st January, 1869.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the year ending on 31st December last, at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum, any $7.50 per paid-up Share of $125, and $2 per Share on which $50 have been paid, is payable on and after THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.
By order of the Board of Directors,
VICTOR KRESSER,
Chief Manager.
tf 236 Hongkong, 4th February, 1870.

REMOVAL.
MR. J. THOMSON BEG REMOVE his Photographic business on 1st May, to the Rooms above the Office of H. C. Cardwell, Esq., next door to Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 739 Hongkong, 20th April, 1870.

NOTICE.
THE Business hitherto carried on by the Undersigned, on the Premises known as the VICTORIA FOUNDRY, Wyndham Street, Hongkong, under the style or firm of McDOUGALL AND COMPANY, has this day been transferred to Mr. JOHN INGLIS, who will conduct and carry on the same from this day on his sole responsibility.
S. SPERCHLEY.
tw 725 Hongkong, 16th April, 1870.

VICTORIA FOUNDRY,
SPRING GARDENS, HONGKONG,
(ESTABLISHED 1857).
J. INGLIS & CO.,
late
McDOUGALL & CO.
Engineers, Boiler Makers, Coppersmiths, Brass and Iron Founders, Ship Smiths, &c.
tf 743. [Apr. 20

MAW-WO & CO.,
SHIP & HOUSE PLUMBERS, BRAZIERS, and BELL HANGERS.
SHEET LEAD, LEAD PIPE,
Galvanized IRON PIPE, WATER CLOSETS,
And all sorts of WATER COCKS.
Sw 732] *No. 40, Stanley Street.* [Apr. 19

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 718 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at the Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

PHOTOGRAPH.
A LARGE Collection of VIEWS taken at Hongkong, and the vicinity of the River Min, extending as far as Sinchung, will be sold in numbers to suit purchasers, either mounted or in Albums.
Prices very moderate.
The Subscriber solicits a visit from his old friends and the community, when copies of the above Views can be seen.
He also intends paying particular attention to CARTE DE VISITES and PHOTOGRAPHY in all its Branches. He hopes by attention, promptness, and the superior quality of his Pictures, to meet with a share of the Public Patronage.
The Business will be OPENED on MONDAY.
Please call at
A-FONG,
54, Queen's Road,
Opposite the Chartered Bank.
tf 673 Hongkong, 9th April, 1870.

SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

REGULA GENERALIS.

ANNO TRICESIMO TERTIO,
VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

13th April, 1870.

WHEREAS by section XXIII. of Ordinance No. 6 of 1845, it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Supreme Court to make and prescribe Rules and Orders, among other things, touching the place of holding the Court: And Whereas it is expedient that the Sittings of the Court should be held at the Building hereinafter mentioned, during the period necessary for executing certain repairs to the Supreme Court House of the Colony. It is therefore ordered that the Sittings of the Supreme Court of Hongkong, in its Common Law, Equitable, Bankruptcy, and Probate Jurisdictions respectively, also in its Criminal Sessions and in Vice Admiralty, and in all other its Jurisdictions, shall be held from this date, and until further order of this Court, at and in the Building situate and being No. Seven, *Queen's Road Central*, in the city of Victoria.
By the Court,
W. H. ALEXANDER,
Registrar.
Revised and approved by the Legislative Council, this 13th day of April, 1870.
L. D'ALMADA & CASTRO,
Clerk of Councils.
tf 713

Intimations.

THE
VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF

BIRTH.

This morning, at the Albany, the wife of F. I. HAZELAND, Esq., of a Son. [554

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

A letter from "Pale Facts" shall find a place to-morrow.

The delivery of the *Daily Press* from this office commenced on Wednesday morning at 10½, and the last messenger left the office at 10½.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 21ST, 1870.

THE reply of Lord CLARENDON to the deputation of merchants who waited upon him with reference to Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK's Convention, is as unsatisfactory as it possibly can be. It shows that the Government are determined at all risks to throw away their interests in China, and to undo all that has been accomplished by the Treaty of Tientsin. After declaring an opinion in direct opposition to the undoubted meaning of the Transit Dues Clauses, and distinctly stating that the Government is not prepared to stand up for its rights, he goes on to express a half-patronising consideration for the merchants, whose interests are being ruined—like an executioner giving utterance to the tenderest sympathy for the victim, whose head he is about to cut off. He says that "Her MAJESTY'S Government are bound to observe, that owing to the long continuance of what they believe to be a misapprehension of treaty rights—a misapprehension which appears to have been shared in some respects by Her MAJESTY'S representatives in China, and which has only been clearly brought to light during the recent negotiations—the mercantile community in China have naturally learnt to regard them as more extensive than Her MAJESTY'S Government believe them to be, and interest and expectations have arisen which are entitled to great consideration." This is certainly a very comfortable way of stating the undoubted fact that the Government and its representatives at Pekin have misled the merchants as to the bearing of the Treaty stipulations; has, by doing so, already ruined a vast number of them, and now threatens to ruin the rest. These kind expressions are very consoling, and will no doubt be considered by the merchants as ample compensation for the loss of their Treaty rights. All the discussion that has taken place of late on this subject seems to have done nothing to convey, even to Ministers of State, any accurate conception of its true bearings. The arguments used by Lord CLARENDON are based upon a fallacy, which it might be hoped was by this time exploded, that the object of the transit dues is to obtain exceptional advantages for foreign trade. He says that "all that has been demanded (by the Treaty) is that imports and exports in foreign trade shall not be subjected to higher internal taxation than similar goods in the internal trade." This is in reality all that has ever been contended for by the merchants, and it is precisely because the Chinese authorities have failed in stating what those internal dues are, that all the difficulties with regard to the Transit Dues have arisen. Under such circumstances, the only way in which the question could be settled at all was the rough expedient of agreeing to a compromise of 2½ per cent.; and the Chinese have carefully availed themselves of the loophole that has been left, to impose increasingly heavy inland dues expressly with the object of laying larger burdens upon foreign than upon native trade. This point is entirely lost sight of, or set aside, in the Foreign Minister's address; and it will also be noticed with regret that, notwithstanding all the remonstrances made, he declares himself in favour of the pernicious clause which will permit the establishment of a Chinese Consulate in Hongkong. The only satisfactory feature in the whole reply is the assurance that the clause which makes it necessary that any nation claiming a privilege granted to another should have it only with the condition agreed to by that other nation, is to be given up. This ingenious attempt to convert a "most favoured nation" into a "least favoured nation" clause, was evidently a little too much even for the Foreign office.

The review of the report by the Acting Superintendent of Police, was left yesterday at the point where he expresses his opinions with regard to the question of establishing an effective detective service; and, as this is a matter of the greatest importance, it is desirable to glance rapidly over the main arguments—if arguments they can be called—which are brought forward on this part of the subject. The position taken up is certainly of the very weakest description, and it is obvious to any one who pays attention to the question that the principal reason urged against the above scheme, are directly in its favor. When Mr. CHEAON admits that "no reliable record has hitherto been kept of the number of cases traced, and the amount of property recovered by the police," he demonstrates to a degree how faulty is his system, and how imperatively it demands overhawling and improving. This admission forms the strongest reason in favor of having detective officers, seeing that it would be their peculiar province to keep such record, in fact to keep journals with names and descriptions of all convicted thieves and suspicious characters, as also full particulars of all crimes committed, whether detective or not, if only for future reference. When the Acting Captain Superintendent is found admitting that "no reliable record has hitherto been kept of the number of cases traced," what can be thought about the cases untraced, which are plentiful enough—more cases in fact than the cases traced. Under a good detective system, untraced crimes and offences would be shown on the credit side of the ledger, in the same manner as a merchant shows his business accounts, not simply by cash; and while such cases remained on the books, efforts would constantly be made to have them settled by bringing to justice those concerned in the crimes.

Mr. CHEAON, in referring to the state of Ireland, falls into an error when he says, "Agrarian outrages of the most daring character have hitherto baffled the ablest detective officers," for as was mentioned in this journal sometime back, the Minister in both the House of Lords and House of Commons admitted that the detective system in Ireland was faulty, and required improved organization and administration, before it could hope to become effective, and therefore it cannot reasonably be inferred that the Irish Police possessed an efficient detective staff, much less "the ablest detective officers."

But the chief point which Mr. CHEAON advances against a Detective Force, is almost laboriously illustrative of the limited capacity of the Deputy Superintendent to understand the very rudiments of police business. He contends that, "the dishonesty of the natives, on whom we have to depend for the detection of crime, renders it impossible to maintain an organized Detective Police." Does the acting Superintendent of Police contend that, because the natives are dishonest, the present Detective system is better than one efficiently organized, and ably administered by a thoroughly experienced and competent officer? That the natives are as a rule dishonest, appears to be a very admirable reason why all such as are employed as agents or auxiliaries to detectives should be under the strictest surveillance, and further that the Police should place itself in a position to be thoroughly independent of them for information.

The present system, or rather "want of system," has been shown in many instances to be so utterly defective that it is astonishing to find any one to support it. There are scores of so-called detectives in the Colony, under no effective surveillance, and the amount of extortion, intimidation, and the like committed by them would astound most people. It is confidentially asserted that nearly every Police Officer employs a greater or smaller number of such men, and then there are to be added those employed by the REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S department and Mr. CALDWELL. Mr. CHEAON's argument that a Detective Force would be useless, because the Chinese are dishonest, tacitly admits that the Police are dependent upon the Chinese, and are simply unable to perform their duties. It is possible that the argument is much more correct than the Deputy Superintendent thinks. If the Chinese baffle an organised Detective Service, it may be assumed they will also baffle a Police, which has not such assistance. Contrariwise, if the most effective weapon for the prevention of crime, namely, the Dectective Corps, fails in doing so, it may safely be assumed that the Police Force as a whole is a failure, and adopting Mr. CHEAON's argument, the Colony might as well be without Police altogether—a conclusion to which facts recently brought to light seem to lead almost as distinctly as Mr. CHEAON's logic. The statement that a Detective Force is likely to be useless on account of the dishonesty of the Chinese, is very much like saying that it is useless to take a candle into a room, because the apartment is more than usually dark.

An Extra to the *Daily Press*, containing Reuter's Late Telegrams, will be ready for delivery at 1 p.m. to-day.

Latest advices from Shanghai state that the great Yen Gumpach case has been brought to a conclusion, the Jury awarding the sum of £1,500 to the injured philosopher.

About a hundred Chinese soldiers were sent from Shun Tak district to Wai Ho Chuen to arrest some robbers. These gallant sons of Mars, however, acted, under the color of their office, to rob the people, but were repulsed by the inhabitants of a neighbouring town, after a serious fight.

It is stated on good authority that the failure of Ting Yik Cheng's scheme for sending young men to Europe and America to study sciences is confirmed, the reason alleged being that the Chinese Government is at present in such need of money that it cannot afford to pay the necessary expenses.

A salt junk anchored at Tung How, a place about two miles from Canton, was attacked by a band of pirates on the 14th instant. The pirates jumped on board the junk to search for money, but finding none, they secured several of the boatmen before they went away. The affair has been brought before the native authorities.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

BEFORE G. MAY, ESQ.
April 20th.

PERVERSE BOATMEN.—Three perverse and contumacious Chinese boatmen were fined $1 each, for obstructing binding places, by persisting in placing their boats where they should not be.

THEFT.—Hugh Hennessy, a discharged soldier, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour, convicted of having stolen a pair of trousers and jackets from Samuel Gilbert, a seaman lodging at Mullany's. Defendant pleaded the fact that he was drunk at the time he committed the theft.

IN HIS CUPS.—Long Achow, a disorderly shopman of Chew Chong, was fined $1, for having entered a licensed brothel in Lascar Row, being drunk, and breaking the tea cups therein, doing damage to the extent of seventy cents. Defendant, who admitted the charge, was ordered to pay that amount as damage, and fined 10s. for the offence.

PITTING LIFE IN DANGER.—Foong Achow, Ho Alit and Lee Ayum, stone masons, were fined $5 each, for that they wilfully allowed a laden truck to roll down a certain public way near the Sayingpoon market, to the danger of the passengers. During the time the I.P.O. No 147 was giving his evidence, the third defendant was guilty of misconduct in the Court, in the utterance of some those intensely filthy expressions in which the Chinese of the *bas* class indulge, for which he was fined $5.

A CASE OF PICKLES.—Ng Heo and Ng Apoo, two salt brokers, having had an altercation on board a salt junk, and delivered many mutual recriminations of a savoury character, the first named conceived the happy idea of charging the other with an assault. His Worship ordered him into the dock, bound both over to keep the peace, and fined each of those pickles $1.

FAN-TAN.—Shuk Alook was fined $1, for suffering himself to be overtaken with a fit of the national infirmity of Fan-tan, near the P. & O. Factory, at 2 p.m. of the 9th.

HAWKING CONTRARY TO ORDINANCE.—Wong Ahing, of Stanley, forfeited 10 cents, or Ghoon liberty, for hawking sugar cane, not being licensed thereto. Hong Aloong for the same offence, vegetables being in the objective case, was mulcted in the sum of 25 cents, or the liberty of a day.

CONTRARY TO LAW.—Sinun Apun, a vituperative chair coolie, who would not heed the police, but persisted in causing obstruction, was fined 50 cents, with the alteration by a day's reflection in the Victoria.

THIS DOG BITES.—Charles Whitefield, aged 18, of Kingland, a steward of H.M.S. *Rinaldo*, was charged by P.C. No. 84, Thomas Ward, with urging on a fight between a number of men-of-war's men, who were quarrelling in the Queen's Road. After being frequently cautioned, he was taken to the station, and on his way bit the constable's finger. His defence was of the *Audi alteram partem* cast, and he wanted to argify the point, persisting that his true character was that of a blessed peace maker. His Worship fined him, however, $5, in default 30 days' imprisonment for five days.

A CENTRAL BED CHAMBER.—Michael O'Brien and Thomas Merriman, H.M.S. *Rinaldo*, whose patronus had counsel them to be the occupants of one of the double bedded rooms at the central, were ordered to pay 10 cents chair hire, and 50 cents chamber-maids' fees. N.B.—*Wax lights not charged.*

CONCEALMENT.—Ta Ayow, of Shuon, a fisherman, was charged by Antonio Domingo, a watchman in the Aberdeen Dock, with having, about 3 a.m., while carrying sheets of water, secreted three of them in a hole in the caisoon, when they ought all to have placed on the stage. Witness had taken them out himself, and believed defendant must have placed them there, with the hope of finding opportunity to get them out at some future time. Defendant denied the charge. Three months with hard labour.

ANOTHER CASE OF CONCEALMENT.—Chen Afook, a carpenter, of Sumon, was charged by Paul Lewis, the carpenter of a British barque now at Aberdeen Dock, for the purpose of being coppered, with having taken and placed in his boots, on his queue, and also in the waistband of his trowsers, sundry copper nails, say 3lbs. Defendant, who denied the boots, said some other men employed were throwing the nails about. Three months with hard labour.

REMANDS.—The defendants in the case of stealing plated ware, &c., from the residence of Jose Maria d'Almeida e Castro, in the Mosque Gardens, were remanded until the 23rd inst., on account of there not being any further evidence forthcoming, the third prisoner admitted to bail in $400, and the witness Leong Chee in one bondsman in $100 and Chang Tang Yow, of Canton, a prostitute, charged with having given wilful false evidence in the case was further remanded until the same day.

SUPREME COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE SMALE.

The following formed the jury:—Messrs. H. Francke, L. Jacobs, N. A. Sicha, T. T. Anthony, G. Wilson, J. G. Hodgson and H. Moore.

The Attorney-General prosecuted.

RECEIVING COUNTERFEIT COIN.—Lee Kum Yee and Lee Kum Chunc were charged on four counts, first, with receiving counterfeit coin without lawful authority or excuse; second, with counterfeiting the current coin; third, with buying counterfeit coin; and fourth, with conspiring with others in Canton to import counterfeit coin into the colony.

The first prisoner is proprietor of the Yee On shop in West-street, and the second his accountant. The shop is a Chinaman's establishment, where, amongst other things, are made moulds, castings, and counterfeit pecunia-pot labels. Information had been received from time to time that large quantities of counterfeit money were brought up by the Canton steamer every day. The matter was investigated by Mr. Consul Robertson, assisted by the Vice-Consul, Mr. Meyers, and a coop was surrounded in Canton, called the Sam Sheong, where were found about 2,500 spurious dollars, and it was also found from the books that some similar counterfeits had been sent to the Yee On shop in Hongkong, that is, to the first prisoner's shop. The police here consequently took steps to search this shop. A message was followed from the Canton steamer, who brought to the shop certain boxes.

Inspector Gray said that he and a Chinese constable proceeded to the shop, and found several parcels of counterfeit coins, and in a box there were 11 others not quite finished. The letters containing the dollars were addressed to various people in the Colony, who cannot be discovered, nor is there anything to show that they have any other than a mythical existence. When the Inspector found one of the boxes which he produced, he asked the second prisoner for the key. He at first said that he had not got it, but afterwards took it from his belt, and opened the box. On being questioned about the spurious dollars, he said, "I have bought them." In answer to the first prisoner, Mr. Gray stated that the former did not appear alarmed when he entered the shop. Certain small discs of lead (produced by the next witness) were not used as counters in gambling-houses. These used in the licensed houses were of brass, with a hole in the centre, but the same size as these. In unlicensed houses the counters were of tin, or some stiff composition, also with a hole in the centre, but about the same size and thickness as those in court. A 20-cent piece exactly fitted the mould from which these "counters" were made. The jury—The house was examined, though not minutely, on the day in which the shop was discovered. All the inmates were then dismissed and taken into custody. A more detailed search was afterwards made, the police having been in charge in the interval. To the first prisoner—When told that there was a warrant to seize bad money, you said, "It's not my business," and other words in Chinese which I did understand, except that the word "Canton" occurred.

Hugh Blackwood, clerk at the Police Office, proved the finding of the above discs and mould on the premises, on the Monday after the discovery of the shop.

Lum Ashing, sheriff of the Police court, said the coins found in two of the letters were very skilfully made counterfeits of Mexican dollars, worth about 50 cents each. Two faces of silver were fastened on each side of a copper plate. Those found in a third package were similar, except that they were "lead-hearted," and were also worth 50 cents each. Those found in a wooden box were "pure" lead, and could not be passed as current coin. They would deceive no one, and could not be uttered over, because that process would destroy the impression already on the lead. Witness had no idea to what purpose they could be put. Others found in a drawer and in a basket were similar to the preceding. The dollars in the different packages were not all from the same mould, but those in the same package bore the same impression. Witness had never been in a gambling-house, and knew no purpose to which the small circular pieces could be put.

Mr. Meyers, British Vice-Consul at Canton, said that under instructions from the Consul, Mr. Robertson, and information from Hongkong, he went on the 28th January to a shop called the Sam Cheong. It was a shop for the instruction of strolls in testing coins, and also for melting down silver of various qualities. A number of account books and books of other descriptions were found in the shop, and also a considerable quantity of counterfeit coins, which weighed about 2,000 taels, and probably numbered 2,000, though they were not counted. The letters shown to witness found at the Hongkong shop bore the Sam Cheong stamp. One of the boxes bore the stamp of a shop apparently called the Tung Kee, and another that of Leong Chung, which was the stamp affixed to each entry in an account book seized in the Sam Cheong shop. Witness was inclined to think the Leong Shung shop was a forwarding office, and the book in question a sort of ship's book. Two entries in this book referred to money sent to the Yee On shop. The sense was that the parcels were to be received by the shop, whereas the sense of the addresses of the letters found here was one of transmission. The other entries referred to letters and parcels addressed to persons in Hongkong, through the Yee On shop. There was a letter found also from one of these persons to the Sam Cheong shop. The names of the three persons to whom the letters were addressed occurred very frequently in the chit-book, and only these and another name occurred throughout the year. But these entries referred to various receiving shops in Hongkong, though the Yee On occurred in about every fourth entry.

Mr. C. V. Creagh, Acting Captain Superintendent of Police, was examined by the Court in the absence of the Attorney-General, and repeated the evidence which he had already given before the Magistrate, the substance of which was an identification of the boxes and letters produced by Mr. Gray, with those brought by that officer to the station from the Yee On shop. The boxes were opened in the presence, certainly of the first prisoner, and, witness believed, also of the second.

The Lukung who accompanied Mr. Gray to the shop deposed that one of the boxes produced was locked when found. He also made other statements which conflicted with those of the inspector.

Chu Amun, a shop-coolie from the Yee On, said that he brought boxes from the Canton steamer. They were both locked with padlocks. They were opened by the witness, however, immediately after leaving the steamer. Did not know any of the persons to whom the letters were addressed. Witness sorted the letters sometimes, and never saw any addressed to the persons in question.

Mr. Meyers, recalled, said he had now carefully examined the chit-book, which he had produced, and found two entries to the Yee On shop itself, and others to various persons through that shop. Of these 48 were to Yee.

Ho Ayung, another coolie, also knew nothing of the persons named. A tinsmith at the shop gave similar evidence, and added that the small discs were used for counters in gambling.

Charles Osmond, clerk in the Registrar-General's office, said he had made enquiries as to whether, under the Registration Ordinance or otherwise, there were in the Colony such persons as Kwong Kow, U-shing, or U-yan, and failed to find them or any clue to them. These were the persons to whom the letters were addressed.) Witness believed there were some persons in the Colony not registered.

An order in Council in the *Gazette* of May 2nd, 1863, was adduced to show that Mexican dollars are, legally, the Queen's current coin in the Colony. This concluded the case for the prosecution.

The defence of the first prisoner was that the money in the wooden box was sent to him in exchange for tin-ornaments, and was to be recited down into tin-ornaments. At that time the second prisoner used to steal opine from him and keep it in his own box, unknown to the first prisoner. When the Inspector asked him about the money, he had replied that he had no money box, but had a box, which he opened. When the case was remanded before the magistrate, two securities had been bail for him in $1,000 each, because he was a good man.

The second said he was an apprentice in the shop, and was there to learn the business.

In summing up to the jury, the Chief Justice mentioned that the Attorney-General had conducted the prosecution with his usual impartiality, not desiring above everything to procure conviction, but animated by a continual desire that right should be done. With regard to the count for buying counterfeit coin, the little book produced by Mr. Mayers was not evidence, and the jury must therefore try to put it out of their minds when considering that part of the indictment. On the count for conspiring to import, there was much evidence, the doubtfulness of which on hearing on the other points would probably not be in their way in the last. The fact of lawful authority or excuse for receiving was required to be proved by the accused. If it was shown that they had received counterfeit coin, they must themselves show lawful authority or excuse. Now there could be no lawful authority in this case; and as to excuse, they had themselves admitted that they knew of the coin. But they had said they received them to melt down, and make tin ornaments. This was very improbable, as they could make ornaments equally well of plain metal not made up into the questionable shape.

Here the Attorney-General entered a *nolle prosequi* on all the counts, as against the second prisoner, and on all except the third count as against the first prisoner.

The jury were of opinion that the first prisoner was guilty both on the first and third counts, but were informed that the first count was more proper for them.

The first prisoner was found guilty on the third count, and the second discharged. The latter was then dealt with on account of his youth.

Sentence was reserved.

The court adjourned till Friday, when a case of highway robbery is to be tried.

THE CONVENTION WITH CHINA.

On the 28th Feb., Earl of Clarendon, K.G., Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, received a large and influential deputation of merchants and others interested in the trade with China. Among those present were—Mr. Crawford, M.P., Mr. Turner, M.P., Mr. Graves, M.P., Mr. Akroyd, M.P., Mr. M'Laren, M.P., Mr. Alderman Lawrence, M.P., Mr. Hathbone, M.P., Colonel Sykes, M.P., Mr. Bazley, M.P., Mr. Osborne Morgan, M.P., Mr. Jardine, M.P., Mr. Bowring, M.P., Mr. Baring, M.P., Mr. Magniac, M.P., Mr. Hermon, M.P., Mr. Rylands, M.P., Mr. M'Arthur, M.P., Mr. Melly, M.P., Sir W. M. Enyncs, Bart., Sir Stuntlearth, Mr. John Pender, Mr. Matheson, &c.

Mr. Crawford, M.P., in introducing the deputation to Lord Clarendon, said that it was essentially a deputation from the city of London, but that there was also present a large number of gentlemen who represented some of the principal trading towns of the kingdom. Their object was to represent to the Government the views entertained by those who were most deeply interested in the Treaty lately concluded with China.

Mr. Hugh Mathesson said it was not surprising that our merchants should take a warm interest in a matter which affected their trade with a population of more than 400 millions. That trade had resulted from the extension of the Treaty concluded by Lord Elgin in 1860, a result mainly owing to the distinguished ability and enlightened apprehension of the interests involved which had been displayed by Lord Elgin in framing the provisions of that Treaty. A recent Parliamentary return showed that the Chinese trade amounted in 1868 to the enormous sum of 45 millions sterling, and about one-half of that was represented by British trade. The duties levied by the Chinese authorities, and independent of indirect taxes, amounted to three millions sterling; yet there could be no doubt that similar benefits were derived by the Chinese and British subjects from the Treaty of Tientsin. It was quite true, as had been alleged, that Treaty was regarded after the successful operation of our troops in the Chinese territories, but it was also true that the Earl of Elgin forebore from exacting advantages which, as a conqueror, he might have obtained. Under one of the provisions of the Treaty it was agreed that at the end of ten years the Treaty should undergo revision. Sir Rutherford Alcock, as chief of long and varied experience, had, accordingly, addressed despatches to the principal mercantile communities, inviting the expression of their opinions on the subject, and had received a very large body of suggestions from the Chambers of Commerce in China. It was therefore expected that we should obtain a very distinct advantage for trade from the revision. It would have been much more satisfactory if the deputation could have congratulated her Majesty's Ministers on the terms obtained by this Convention, and it was with great regret that he felt bound to express the opinion that, in the further opening of China, the interest of this country had not been sufficiently guarded. In this opinion the merchants of London were agreed with those who had collectively expressed their views in the Chambers of Commerce at Shanghai, Hongkong, Manchester, Liverpool, and other towns.

Mr. Bowers said he had been requested by the merchants of London and others interested in the China trade to submit to his lordship the reasons which had compelled them to send the memorial, as far as regarded the transit dues clause. The Treaty of Tientsin provided that an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent. should be paid on goods entering a port, and if it was wished to free them for any other port a further duty, equal to a half of that duty, was charged. The Convention, however, now provided that the transit duty should cease to be collected, and should become a compulsory payment. The weak point in the Treaty were that we gave up to the central Government what had been the due of the local Governments, and it was believed that the latter would among themselves by further exactions on the traders. The depression existing in the markets rendered this a very inopportune moment for trying experiments.

Mr. Gibson said he found by Sir Rutherford Alcock's despatches that the Board of Trade expressly entertained a wish that the duties should not be increased. Referring to the appointment of a Chinese Consul at Hongkong, he regretted that Lord Clarendon's cogenious objections to that step had been disregarded. Passing on to the assistance which Mr. Hart, the Inspector-General of Customs for the Government of China, had believed to have afforded to Sir Rutherford Alcock, he expressed an opinion that it behoved the Government to watch somewhat closely the composite body to which Mr. Hart belonged, because the members, in course of time, became imbued with Chinese notions and ideas, and were to some extent conscientious. The present abnormally high price of raw silk had, perhaps occasioned the mistake which had been made of estimating the increased duty as equivalent to little more than 1 per cent., whereas it was really about three per cent. It was urged that as the whole duty on silk did not amount to a 5 per cent. ad valorem duty there was no injustice in decreasing it, but he could not see the justice in taxing one branch of trade in order to gain an advantage for another. It was fair to raise the duty on silk to a five per cent. *ad valorem* duty, why should it not be equally just to bring the duty on tea down to the same level?

Mr. Magniac, M.P., passing rapidly over the minor points of the Convention, dwelt with some emphasis on the great importance of securing inland ports and the right of inland navigation, for the development of which it was absolutely necessary that steam-tugs should be employed. The effects of the Convention, he said, would be to restrict rather than extend the privileges of building already enjoyed by foreigners in the interior of China. It was felt that no regarded the trading community the criticisms of Sir Rutherford Alcock on the treatment of the native merchants by the English were uncalled for and unjust. The appointment of a consul at Hongkong on account of the alleged extent of smuggling carried on there was, he thought, of doubtful expediency. What was called smuggling was chiefly a trade with non-treaty ports, and it was probable that the Mandarin in office would eke out his very small salary by the spoliation of his countrymen. The last point was the "favoured nation clause," and on this subject they felt very strongly.

Lord Clarendon said the Government did not mean to insist upon that article. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Magniac, in conclusion, said the merchants felt that by this Convention they were placed in a worse position than they were 27 years ago, and expressed a belief that if the Government would firmly and patiently have carried out the Tientsin Treaty, the majority of merchants would have preferred to trust to time for gaining further advantages.

Lord Clarendon, before reading to the deputation the reply in their memorial, which he had thought it desirable to prepare, remarked, in answer to some strictures upon Mr. Hart's influence, that he felt sure Sir Rutherford Alcock had resorted to Mr. Hart for that information which is was better fitted to afford than any other person. With respect to the concessions which had been obtained by the transit, it had been found, after ten years experience, that the amount of the duty to be paid was stipulated by the Treaty of Tientsin—viz., 5 per cent.—it was impossible to expect that any revision at all of the commercial articles of that treaty could have been secured upon by the Chinese Government without such augmentation, and that it would have been impossible for her Majesty's Government to have insisted upon readjustment of the duty, if it had been insisted upon by that Government, irrespective of any other considerations. The intention of the Treaty of Tientsin was that China should receive a revenue equivalent to the value of 5 per cent. on the value of silk exported, and the specific duty fixed by the treaty for administrative convenience having been for some years considerably less than this which was intended by both contracting parties, it became a matter of simple justice to allow of its rectification although it is no doubt to be regretted that the period of revision should have coincided with an enhanced cost of the material. By acting on this principle on the present occasion, the absence of any fixed term for a further revision will tend to operate as an inducement to enter at any future time, should a fall in the price of silk enable them to do so, to fall back upon the stipulations of the Treaty of Tientsin on this point, which some parties have congratulated her Majesty's Ministers on the terms obtained by this Convention, and it was with great regret that he felt bound to express the opinion that, in the further opening of China, the interest of this country had not been sufficiently guarded. In this opinion the merchants of London were agreed with those who had collectively expressed their views in the Chambers of Commerce at Shanghai, Hongkong, Manchester, Liverpool, and other towns.

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Extracts.

Thoughts suggested by a certain Holiday-Book.

Oh, Mrs. Stowe! Oh, Mrs. Stowe!
How could you let this volume go?
Surely, your lordship must know
That doubtful tales of guilt and woe
(When all the actors sleep below
The turf, where gentle dahlias blow,
Cowbins, alike, of friend or foe,
Harmless, if you'll but leave them so),
Don't help to teach morality.

Oh, Mrs. Stowe! Oh, Mrs. Stowe!
While England hangs the minister,
And Wansall reigns, and pale-trees glow,
And peace, and mirth, and kindness flow,
Her people's hearts will bitter grow,
That she, their honored priest—(oh, no!
Not she!—some other—tell it so!)
Has smirched their Phœnix to a crow,
Too black to mock reality.

Oh, Mrs. Stowe! Oh, Mrs. Stowe!
At the dread Court to which we go,
Sure, it were time enough to know
The wanderings of a star whose glow
Dazzled a world—while high and low
Felt lofties thoughts and feelings grow
And, circled by its radiant bow,
Spurned at the lips that fain would show
Proofs of the Bard's depravity.

Oh, Mrs. Stowe! Oh, Mrs. Fiske!
Would God that you had left it so!
If, in your women's breast a throe
Of Pity mingled with the low
Sad voice of *Duty*, well we know,
With quivering hand, you struck the blow;
With brave, yet high this volume go,
Charged with its load of guilt and woe,
To sink—from laws of gravity.

A Hot Day in Melbourne.

A hot, scorching day. The winds having travelled over hundreds of miles of arid plain and smoking bush, floated into Melbourne laden with blazing heat. The sky glared down wildly, and the blinding sun scorched up moisture and vegetation with its eye of fire. The fiery clouds were white with heat, and to look up at them made one dizzy. In the city mankind panted with thirst, and fatigue, and regardless of consequences, revelled, inordinately and greedily, in iced and cool drinks. Mankind dressed in cotton and shady works, and divested of superfluous attire, indulged gratefully, in water-melons; and mankind, coming home wearied and parched, pulled womankind in her retreat, and lay at her feet, tamely. Mankind peered on Dulcet into its tongue, distrustfully; but though it wandered in despair through the streets, it found no relieving moisture in kennel or gutter; and being, by its constitution and laws, deprived from the luxury of ices and cool drinks, it endured agonies of silent suffering. Clerks fell upon their ledgers, and strokes pens crept behind their desks. At the suburbs the very waves were too wearied to roll, and lay, supine, beneath the dreadful glare of the sun. The beaches were deserted; not even a crab was to be seen. In the country the beds scorched and blazed and wretched cows stretched at their chains and did their baths only an hour in dire distress. With suffering horses almost blistering the ground, they smelt in vain along the earth for liquid life. The drivers, with their cabbage-tree hats clouded over their eyes, were too lazy to crack their whips, and too fatigued to swear loudly at their cattle; but, determined not to be cheated of their privilege, they growled and cursed in voices almost inaudible. The billies trees smoked beneath the glare of the sun, and stretched their bare branches to the sky as if for pity, but got none. On the gold-fields diggers stripped to their shirts, and were glad to bite themselves at the bottom of deep pits, with bottles of lager beer or cold tea by their side; those who could find no such shelter threw themselves upon their lumpy beds, and longed eagerly for the night. Everywhere, business, except where bare armed men or muslin-clad barmaids served long drinks to thirsty souls, was at a standstill. Merchants were too lazy to haggle. Percentages were forgotten, and invoices disregarded. Even Zachariah Blundell, dressed in white linen from the top of his head to the sole of his foot, and looking, with his subland face, like a white and pink saint, ready and fit to fly heavenward, lolled idly in his sanctum, and refreshed himself with hock and seltzer water. The compeers Nuttalls were in the deepest misery. The head of the family, Nicholas Nuttall, was in his dressing-room, pouring jugful of cold water over his head; as if he were afraid of its taking fire; and, dreaming his eyes to the bed, behold thereupon the partner of his bosom, whose face was puffed up with mosquito bites, and who, giving reproachfully at her husband, said as plainly as eloquent looks could speak, Flood! behold your handiwork! Walls and pavement were smoking; and all nature, excepting the flies and the fishes, was in a state of misery. The blazing wind was comparable to nothing but the breath from a fiercely-heated furnace, and high and low succumbed to its power.—*Grif. By H. L. Forsyn.*

Fatalities in Death.

The description given of the different appearances presented by the dead after the battles of the Alma and Inkerman will be in the memory of many. The exhibition in death of the last attitude in life; the varied expressions stamped on the features indicative of the last emotions—whether enthusiasm, menace, hope, or resignation—were variously described. As if the last thoughts were prayerful, or connected with the homes and faces which the poor fellows were never to see again, the features generally bore the expression of a smile, or one of piety and calmness, and rarely one of a vindictive or painful character. We have recently met with an interesting and suggestive paper by Dr. Brinton, one of the military surgeons in the late American war, "On Instantaneous Rigors, as the occasional accompaniment of sudden and violent death." Dr. Brinton states that frequently, in passing over a field of battle shortly after the close of action, he has been struck with the extraordinary attitudes presented by the bodies of those who had fallen, with wounds apparently instantaneously fatal, as of the head or heart. In many of these the body was rigid throughout, and the position was unpremeditatedly that of the last moment of life. Physiologists, he says, had as it were, been surprised by death, and the limbs remained set and fixed in the posture held at the moment of the reception of the fatal wound. He relates several instances that came within his own observation, as well as others gathered from the accounts of eye witnesses. A U.S. soldier, apparently about seventeen or eighteen years of age, had been shot through the heart. The right arm was raised above the head, and rigidly fixed. The hand still held the cap, with which he had been cheering on his comrades at the last moment of life. A peaceful smile was on his face. Another soldier was found, after the battle of Williamsburg, shot through the forehead, as he was climbing over a low fence. One hand, painfully clenched, and raised to the level of the forehead, presented the palm forward, as if to ward off an approaching evil. But perhaps the most remarkable are the following:—Dr. Stille, whilst seated on the top of a freight car, on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, saw a brakesman instantaneously killed by a shot between the eyes. The murdered man was screaming down the brake at the moment of the shot. After death the body was fixed, the arms rigidly extended on the wheel of the break; and the pipe, which he had been smoking, remained still clamped between his teeth. This and the next case prove the possibility of instantaneous rigor following gunshot injuries of the head. While a detail of United States' soldiers were foraging, they suddenly came upon a party of Southern cavalry dismounted. The latter immediately sprang to their saddles; a volley, at about two hundred yards range, was fired at them, apparently without effect, as they all rode away, with the exception of one trooper. He was left standing with one foot in the stirrup, one hand, the left, grasping the bridle reins and mane of his horse, the right hand clenching the barrel of his carbine near the muzzle, the butt of the carbine resting on the ground. The man's head was turned over his right shoulder, apparently watching the approach of the attacking party. Some of the latter were about to fire a second time, but were restrained by the officer in charge, who directed them to advance and take the unhorsed soldier alive; and he was called upon to surrender, without response. Upon a near approach and examination he was found to be rigid in death, in the singular attitude above described. Great difficulty was experienced in forcing the mane of the horse from his left hand, and the carbine from his right. When the last body was laid upon the ground the limbs still retained the same position, and the same rigidity. The horse had remained quiet, being fastened by a halter. In a report by M. Chenu, a description is given of the attitudes of the dead in battle during the Crimean and Italian campaigns. Many retained the attitude in which they were when struck, and appeared to have passed instantly from life to death, without convulsions. The rigidity above alluded to, is, we believe, well known to army surgeons; but the phenomena connected with it still need to be investigated. Dr. Carpenter's explanation is probably the correct one—namely, that the contraction is one of a tetanic character, which ceases after a few hours, to be succeeded by the ordinary post-mortem rigidity. The last point requires, however, to be determined.—*Lancet.*

Houses, Lands, Tenements, &c.

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To Let, Detached.

NUBIAN SIDE, *Bonham Road West*, containing 3 Rooms, Garden and Croquet Ground. Water laid on. Apply to
THOS. W. BARRINGTON,
47, Wyndham Street.
tf 749 Hongkong, 20th April, 1870.

TO LET.

Possession on 1st May.

THE Offices at present in the occupation of R. McNEIDE, Esq. Apply to
THOS. HUNT & CO.
tf 667 Hongkong, 8th April, 1870.

TO LET—FURNISHED.

TWO ROOMS, opposite H.M. Naval Yard, facing *Queen's Road*. Address X., *Daily Press* Office.
tf 623 Hongkong, 1st April, 1870.

TO LET.

THE GODOWN and OFFICE ROOM of our Premises, facing *Wellington Street*, lately occupied by Messrs. GUEDES & Co.
SANDER & Co.
tf 614 Hongkong, 31st March, 1870.

TO LET.

THREE ROOMS, with servants' offices, suitable for one or two gentlemen, and a stable suitable for two horses and a carriage, situated in a central and airy position, on the *Cuine Road East*.
Address T., care of *Daily Press* Office.
tf 595 Hongkong, 26th February, 1870.

TO LET.

(From 1st April next.)

THE Commodious Residence known as Elgin House, in Cuine Road West, formerly occupied by Capt. Gillson.
For particulars, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 488 Hongkong, 10th March, 1870.

TO LET.

From 1st April next.

THE Commodious Residence, in *Arbuthnot Road*, known as No. 1, Woodville Terrace, presently occupied by G. F. HEARD, Esq.
The House is within five minutes walk of the Clock Tower, and commands an excellent view of the Harbour. Gas and Water laid on.
Also, Houses No. 1, Woodville Terrace, with entrance on the 1st May.
For further particulars, apply to
MACWEN & Co.
Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 7th March, 1870. [tf 460

TO LET.

HOUSES in *Morgan Street*, commanding a full view of the harbour. Rents moderate. Apply to
H. L. NORONHA.
tf 294 Hongkong, 11th February, 1870.

TO LET.

IN West Terrace, *Cuine Road*, Nos. 3, 4, and 5, containing Eight rooms each. Bath rooms, &c. Rent moderate. Apply to
THOS. W. BARRINGTON.
47, Wyndham Street.
tf 267 Hongkong, 8th February, 1870.

TO LET.

TWO FLOORS of a HOUSE in *Queen's Road*, well situated.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
tf 226 Hongkong, 3rd February, 1870.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at *Wanchai*, from 12 to 20,000 piculs capacity. Apply to
S. M. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 1790 Hongkong, 17th September, 1869.

TO LET.

THE commodious Business Premises lately in the occupation of Messrs. SMITH, ARCHER & Co., situated at *Spring Gardens*, and consisting of a Large Three Storied Dwelling House containing 22 Rooms, with outhouses and Stables attached; two large dry and airy Godowns, capable of holding 10,000 piculs each, with Offices and Private rooms over the same. The whole having a frontage on the Praya of 210 feet, with use of a private wharf, and a fine view of the harbour.
The houses have recently been painted and put in thorough repair.
For further particulars, apply to
JOHN GERRARD.
tf 1586 Hongkong, 19th August, 1869.

TO LET.

With immediate possession.

THE HOUSE and OFFICES, No. 4, *Gough Street*, lately occupied by Messrs. A. WILKINSON & Co.
Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 1057 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

TO LET,

With immediate possession.

NO. 4, Foshil Terrace, *Mgin Street*. Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 1898 Hongkong, 30th September, 1869.

HOUSES TO LET.

IN various Parts of Hongkong. A list of HOUSES with *size, locality* and *terms* can be seen at No. 47, *Wyndham Street*.
THOS. W. BARRINGTON.
tf 642 Hongkong, 11th March, 1867.

TO BE LET.

With Possession 1st Oct. next.

THE HOUSE and OFFICE, No. 9, *Gough Street*, at present occupied by Messrs. GROOSER, HOGGE & Co. Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 1271 Hongkong, 1st July, 1869.

TO LET,

(With immediate possession.)

SEVERAL Strong commodious GODOWNS, very conveniently situated on Marine Lot No. 64, between Messrs. JOHN DUSD & Co.'s premises and Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.'s Wharf.
For Particulars, apply to
A. McLEOD,
At Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 829 Hongkong, 26th April, 1869.

LIGHTERAGE AND STORAGE.

THE Undersigned will undertake to land Cotton, Rice, Coals, and other Merchandise in their own Boats, and to receive the same on storage in first class GRANITE GODOWNS on moderate terms.
ROB'T S. WALKER & Co.
tf Hongkong, 4th March, 1867.

TO LET.

THAT commodious family residence in *Bonham Road*, known as "Persepolis," comprising 12 Rooms, besides basement story, Bath rooms, Cooch House and Stable, Gas and Water laid on.
Also, Croquet ground, Flower and Vegetable garden. Apply to
THOS. W. BARRINGTON.
47, Wyndham Street.
tf 1080 Hongkong, 4th June, 1869.

TO LET,

(With immediate possession).

THE commodious three storied HOUSE, No. 1, *Wyndham Street*, lately in the occupation of Messrs. BONNETT & Co. Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 2345 Hongkong, 13th December, 1869.

TO LET,

(With immediate possession).

A BUNGALOW at *Pokefulam*. Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 1683 Hongkong, 1st September, 1869.

TO LET,

(With possession on 1st January next).

THE very desirable Business PREMISES, situated the corner of *D'Aguilar Street* and *Wellington Street*, at present occupied by Messrs. A. BOYRES & Co. Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 2347 Hongkong, 13th December, 1869.

TUCK-LEE,

SHIPCHANDLER, COMPRADORE, AND FAMILY GROCER,
No. 52, PRAYA, HONGKONG.
Families and Shipping furnished with every kind of Supplies. Ballast and Water provided at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.—*H Sampan Bed.* [ly 2108

Insurances.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

SECURITY
SHOULD BE THE FIRST CONSIDERATION IN INSURANCE TRANSACTIONS.

THE Directors of the Royal Insurance Company have the pleasure of supplying the following information to the public, as evidence of the ample security they afford to their assurers:—

THE CAPITAL
of the Company, available for the purpose of meeting any unusual calamity happening to the Assured, is

TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

The amount actually paid up is £288,495. This, with the Accumulated Funds in Hand, makes the invested resources of the Company upwards of OPE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS, which amount is invested as follows:—

Invested Funds of the Royal Insurance Company, 30th June, 1869.

Real Property owned by the Company	£219,571 11 3
Mortgages on Freehold Property £39,000 Reduced 8 per cent. Consols	38,500 0 0
	28,636 1 3
India Government 5 per cent. Debentures	100,000 0 0
English Railway Debenture Bonds	59,980 17 7
First-class English Railway Preference and Guaranteed Stocks	335,476 11 11
Loans to Local Authorities of various towns in Great Britain, who have obtained the sanction of the Secretary of State to borrow the amounts	145,560 12 6
Bonds of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board	62,341 14 8
Bonds of the British and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Co.	10,000 0 0
Bonds of the Liverpool Corporation	5,166 0 0
United States Government Stocks	101,330 7 10
Canada Bonds and Canada Dominion Stock	31,106 11 6
Short Loans on first-class English Dividend-paying Stocks, with margins from 20 to 50 per cent. on market values	477,195 0 0
Loans on Security of Life Policies	63,938 8 5
	£1,672,356 16 11

The above is a complete list of the Investments of the Company at the date specified, in addition to which the funds are still further increased, by amounts constantly varying, at different periods, in the hands of the Bankers and the Company's Agents.
At 31st Dec. 1868, these stood at £168,080 2 0
For the satisfaction of the Public, the whole of the Securities belonging to the Company are annually submitted to the careful scrutiny of two independent Auditors, and the following is an Extract from their Report to the last Annual Meeting:—
"The whole of your Books have been Audited—every Document, every Account, every Voucher, your Bank-book, and every Security—all have been most carefully kept, and there is not one doubtful Security in the whole."

THE ACCUMULATIONS OF THE LIFE DEPARTMENT,
After payment of Losses, Annuities and Expenses—every description, have been as follows:—
Funds in Hand at the last Quinquennial Valuation, 31st Dec., 1864 ..... £621,431 15 5
Added to 31st December, 1865 .. 163,146 7 5
" " " 1866 .. 124,165 7 5
" " " 1867 .. 128,585 5 10
" " " 1868 .. 144,945 12 2
Total Accumulation of the Life Department on 31st December, 1868, exclusive of Shareholders' Capital £1,122,275 8 1

The Directors also think it desirable to State that THE BUSINESS OF THE "ROYAL" HAS NEVER BEEN AMALGAMATED WITH THAT OF ANY OTHER COMPANY,
And that the LIABILITY of its Shareholders is UNLIMITED.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents.
2173 Hongkong, 8th November, 1869.

GUARDIAN FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1821.
And empowered by special Act of Parliament.

Subscribed Capital—£2,000,000, Sterling.

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to take risks against Fire, on the usual terms.
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 2317 Hongkong, 7th December, 1869.

HAMBURG BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding Ten days of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months } do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months } do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.
WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1067 Hongkong, 30th August, 1869.

NOTICE.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 1 month of the annual rate
Above 1 month, but not exceeding ... } ¾ do. do.
Above 3 months but not exceeding ... } ½ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.
A. C. ROGG & Co., *Agents, Sun Fire Office.*
tf 676 Hongkong, 9th June, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance, viz:—
Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents } ¾ per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents } ½ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents } ¼ per cent.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company
tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

FORBES & Co.'s CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE COMPANY, AND BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Companies, are prepared to accept risks on the usual terms.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 822 Hongkong, 28th February, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings, Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.
The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of £40,000 on any one First Class Risk.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

NORTH-BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents } ¾ per cent. per annum
Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents } ½ " "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents } ¼ " "
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 886 Hongkong, 10th March, 1865.

Insurances.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
OF
HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST,
A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON
No. 7, Royal Exchange, Cornhill, E.C.
WEST END OFFICE.—*No. 7, Pall Mall, S.W.*

RICHARD BAGGALLAY, Esq.—*Governor.*
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
EDWIN GOWER, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*

DIRECTORS.

Nathaniel Alexander, Esq.
John Alves Arbuthnot, Esq.
Henry Bonham Bax, Esq.
Edward Buff, Esq.
Alfred B. Chapman, Esq.
Mark Wilks Collet, Esq.
Frederick Currie, Esq.
F. G. Dalgety, Esq.
Rosamy Dalziel, Esq.
John Entwisle, Esq.
G. L. Munck Gibbs, Esq.
Robert Gillespie, Esq.
Harry George Gordon, Esq.
A. C. Guthrie, Esq.
John Alex. Hankey, Esq.
Louis Huth, Esq.
Charles Lyall, Esq.
John Orr, Esq.
Geo. R. W. Pelly, R.N.
David Powell, Esq.
William Rennie, Esq.
P. E. Robertson, Esq., M.P.
W. Bryce Watson, Esq.
Lestock Peach Wilson, Esq.

SECRETARY.
JOHN LAURENCE, Esq.

THE Corporation of the LONDON ASSURANCE have appointed Agents for the issue of Policies for Marine Risks in INDIA and CHINA as under:—
Bombay—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Madras—Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co.
Calcutta—Messrs. MACKILLOP, STEWART & Co.
Hongkong—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Shanghai—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Foochow—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Mauritius—Messrs. BLYTH BROTHERS & Co.
The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the LONDON ASSURANCE, payable either here, in LONDON, at any of the above-named Agencies, and also at
Melbourne, Victoria—
Messrs. DALGETY, BLACKWOOD & Co.
Launceston, Tasmania—
Messrs. DE CROS, NICHOLS & Co.
Hobart Town—
Mr. LAVINGTON ROOPE.
Adelaide, S. Australia—
Messrs. RIDDER, SMITH & Co.
Sydney, New S. Wales—
Messrs. FARDING, GRIFFITHS & Co.
Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand—
Messrs. DALGETY, BATTRAY & Co.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 146 Hongkong, 21st January, 1868.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION

LIFE ASSURANCES.

THE Undersigned are authorised to issue Life Policies, for sums not exceeding £5,000.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1959 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above CORPORATION are prepared to grant FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE on the usual terms.
GILMAN & Co.
tf 1025 Hongkong, 27th December, 1867.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz:—
Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents } ¾ per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents } ½ per cent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents } ¼ per cent.
Other Risks by Special arrangement.
The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—
Not exceeding 10 days 4th per cent.
Not exceeding ..... 1 month } ¼ per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding ..... } ⅓ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding ..... } ½ "
Above 6 months the full annual rate of 1
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 1763. Hongkong, 13th September, 1869.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, 1868.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to issue Marine Policies on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000, on any first class risk.
A. G. HOGG & Co.
tf 538 Hongkong, 17th March, 1869.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding Ten days of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months } do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months } do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.
tf 678 Hongkong, 28th August, 1869.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding Ten days of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding ..... } ¾ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding ..... } ½ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 675 Hongkong, 28th August, 1869.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co.—*Managers.*
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers.
W. MACGILLAY, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

AMICABLE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Insurance Office, are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS, and issue Policies on any First-class Sailing Vessels or Steamers on the usual terms, payable in case of loss, in Chinas, Singapore, Calcutta, Bombay or London.
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.
tf Hongkong, 8th October, 1868.

MERCHANT'S MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ENGAGES EXCLUSIVELY IN MARINE INSURANCE.
Paid up Capital—$500,000.00.

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the usual terms.
OLYPHANT & Co.'
tf 1292 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1869.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1859.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

Insurances.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY.
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES against Fire on Buildings and Goods, at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 366 Hongkong, 7th February, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above INSURANCE COMPANY, are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the Current Rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 573 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1867.

YANG-TZEE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, at current rates.
In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the assured Twenty per cent. of its yearly profits, divided pro rata to the net premium contributed.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf 1030 Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1869.

NOTICE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Insurance Company, is prepared to grant Policies covering Marine risks at Current Rates. Policies can be made payable at all the principal ports throughout the world.
EDW. NORTON,
Agent.
tf 940 Hongkong, 3rd February, 1870.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 10 days, 1 of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month, } do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months... } do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months... } do. do.
EDWARD NORTON,
Agent the Queen Insurance Company.
tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, is prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
EDWARD NORTON.
tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 1 month } ¼ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding ..... } ⅓ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding ..... } ½ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.
GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1030 Hongkong, 27th December, 1867.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz:—
Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents } ¾ per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents } ½ per cent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents } ¼ per cent.
Other Risks by Special arrangement.
The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—
Not exceeding 10 days 4th per cent.
Not exceeding ..... 1 month } ¼ per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding ..... } ⅓ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding ..... } ½ "
Above 6 months the full annual rate of 1
GILMAN & Co., *Agents,*
North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 694 Hongkong, 7th April 1868.

Business Announcements.

LIST of PUBLICATIONS and of BOOKS kept in numbers by
Messrs. TRÜBNER & CO.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

Orders will be received by
W. H. BELL,
Daily Press Office,
AND
Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD, & CO.,
Queen's Road, Hongkong.

ALCOCK.—A Practical Grammar of the Japanese Language. By Sir Rutherford Alcock, Resident British Minister at Jeddo. 4to. pp. 61, sewed 18s.
ALCOCK.—Familiar Dialogues in Japanese, with English and French Translations, for the use of Students. By Sir Rutherford Alcock. 8vo. pp. vii. and 40, sewed. Paris and London, 1868. 5s.
ANDREWS.—A Dictionary of the Hawaiian Language, to which is appended an English-Hawaiian Vocabulary, and a Chronological Table of Remarkable Events. By Lorrin Andrews. 8vo. pp. 580, cloth 21 18s. 6d.
BELLOWS.—English Outline Vocabulary for the use of Students of the Chinese, Japanese, and other Languages. Arranged by John Bellows. With Notes on the writing of Chinese with Roman Letters. By Professor Summers, King's College, London. 1 vol. crown 8vo. pp. 9 and 362, cloth. 6s
BEAL.—The travels of the Buddhist Pilgrim, Fah Hian. Translated from the Chinese. With notes and Prolegomena. By S. Beal, Chaplain in Her Majesty's Fleet, a member of the Royal Asiatic Society, and formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge. Crown 8vo. cloth.
CALLERY.—Dictionnaire Prométique de la langue Chinoise. Par L. M. Callery. Two volumes. 8vo. Macao, 1841. £3 3s.
CURTIUS.—Précis sur la Japonaise Sprachkunst par Dr. J. H. Dankes Curtius, Kaiserlicher Consul-in Japan, &c. Traduit du Dr. J. Hoffmann, ditgeçon en fait van syan Excellence des Minister van Koloniën. Large 8vo., pp. xvi. and 280. London, 1857. £1 10s.
CHINESE Miscellany, consisting of original extracts from Chinese authors in the native character; with Translations and Philological remarks. By Rob. Morison. 4to. pp. 53, bound, calf. London. 1825. 18s.
CHINESE REPOSITORY.—Vol. XII., No. 9, 11, 12; XIII. 8, 11; XV. 1, 3, 6; XVI. 1, 4, 6, 7; XVII. 1, 2, 3, 8, 11.
CHALMERS.—The Origin of the Chinese; an Attempt to Trace the connection of the Chinese with Western Nations in their Religion, Superstitions, Arts, Language, and Traditions. By John Chalmers, A.M., Fellow. 8vo., cloth, pp. 78. 2s. 6d.
CHALMERS.—The Origin of the Chinese. An attempt to trace the connection of the Chinese with Western nations in their Religion, Superstitions, Arts, Language, and Traditions. By John Chalmers, A.M., fcp. 8vo., pp. 80, cloth. London, 1862. 2s. 6d.
CHALMERS.—The Speculations of Metaphysics, Polity, and Morality of Lao Tze. Translated from the Chinese, with an Introduction by John Chalmers, M.A. Fcp. 8vo., cloth, pp. X. and 191. London, 1868. 6s.
DARBY.—Guide des armées alliées en Chine, ou Dialogues sur les connaissances de Lois Européennes, Anglais, Français, Chinois. Cr. 8vo. Paris, 1859. 6s.
DU PONCEAU.—A Dissertation on the Nature and Character of the Chinese language, etc. 8vo. pp. xxxii. and 370, boards. Philadelphia, 1838. (2 copy.)
EDKINS.—A Grammar of the Chinese colloquial language, commonly called the Mandarin dialect. By Joseph Edkins, B.A., London, Foreign Translator to the Ethnographical Society of London, and to the London Missionary Society, Peking. Second edition. Royal 8vo., pp. viii. and 299, sewed. Shanghai, 1864. £1 11s. 6d.
EDKINS.—Progressive Lessons in the Chinese spoken language, with sets of common words and phrases, and appendices containing the laws of tones in the Peking dialect. By Joseph Edkins, London Missionary Society, Peking. Second edition. 8vo., pp. vi. and 194, sewed. Peking, 1864. 14s.
GRADUATED READING; comprising a circle of knowledge in 300 lessons. (Chinese and English). Compiled by Samuel Kidder, improved from 40 sketch. (The first edition appeared in 1856.) Hongkong, 1865. 2s. 6d.
HOFFMANN.—Japanese Grammar. By J. J. Hoffmann, Phil. Doc., member of the Royal Academy of Sciences, &c., &c. Published by command of His Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs. Royal 8vo., pp. x. and 360, sewed. Leiden, 1868.
KOBLAN.—Important considerations relative to English Protestant Missions, in the proposal for a new version of the sacred scriptures into the Chinese Language. By Th. H. Hudson. 8vo. Shanghai, 1866.
HYACINTHE'S Russo-Chinese Grammar printed at St. Petersburg. 4to. £1 11s. 6d.

TRÜBNER & CO., 60, Paternoster Row.

Business Announcements.

HERNISZ.—A Guide to Conversation in the English and Chinese Languages, for the use of Americans and Chinese in California and elsewhere. By Stanislas Hernisz. Square 8vo., pp. 34, sewed. 10s. 6d. The Chinese Characters contained in this work are from the collections of Chinese groups, engraved on steel, and cast into moveable types, by M. Marcellin Legrand, engraver to the Imperial Printing Office at Paris. They secured by most of the missions to China.
HEPBURN.—A Japanese and English Dictionary; with an English and Japanese index. By J. C. Hepburn, A.M., M.D. Imperial 8vo., pp. xii. and 559 and 132, cloth, Shanghai, 1867. £5 5s.
HOFFMAN.—Shopping Dialogues, in Japanese, Dutch, and English. By Professor J. Hoffman Oldenburg. 8vo. pp. xiii. and 44, sewed. 3s
JAPANESE DICTIONARY.—A pocket dictionary of the English and Japanese languages. Second and revised edition. Published by Heiboni Kamusakay (the first edition being published by Hori Tatsunosuke.) Oldenburg 4to., pp. ii. and 893, cloth, Yokohama, 1868. £3 3s.
JOURNAL of the Shanghai Literary and Scientific Society, No.